

## Intimations

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS!

I HAVE This Day established myself as  
AGENT at this Port for the SALE of

**I** HAVE This Day established myself as  
AGENT at this Port for the SALE of  
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.  
For terms and particulars, apply to  
L. R. RUCHWALDY,  
No. 2, Ice House Street,  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1894. [757]

**AN APPEAL.**

**T**HE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1861. T403

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,**  
**CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-**  
**MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-**  
**SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.**  
**CHARTS and BOOKS.**  
**NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
 Sole Agents for Louis Adamus's Watches—  
 awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;  
 and for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
**CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,**  
**MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.**  
 No. 8, Queen's Road Central. 1868

**LEVY HERMANOS.**  
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH,  
CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS,  
Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co.,  
Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and  
Optical Instruments.  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

**G. FALCONER & CO.,**  
**WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU.**  
**FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.**  
**NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,**  
**CHARTS and BOOKS.**  
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 1697

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.**  
**THE Company's Steamship**

**"FORMOSA,"**  
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above  
Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at Day-  
light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1894. [759]

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**SAILING VESSELS.**

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Bark  
"PARAMITA,"  
Soule, Master, will load here for the above Port;

and will have quick despatch,  
For Freight, apply to  
**SHEWAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. [704  
**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE 100 A. I. British Ship  
"SILBERHORN,"  
Gibbs, Master, will load here for the above Port,  
and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to

**Consignees.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship**

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to make immediate delivery of their Goods from longshore.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk  
and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1864.

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
**S. S. "CARMARTHENSHIRE,"**

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON  
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Inst. will be subject

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hutchinson, 2nd July, 1864. (over)

100-443887-100



## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &amp; CO., LD.

D. C. &amp; Co's

## DISINFECTING FLUID.

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....\$0.50

Per gallon.....\$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emphes when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on Application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SALTZER WATER  
PURE TABLE WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.  
The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Botica Inglesa, 14, Escalita, Manila.  
The Canton Dispensary, Canton.  
The Dispensary, Foochow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.  
The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.  
London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE KOREAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, July 6th.

Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons that the British Government had addressed communications to China and Japan in the interest of peace, urging them to make every effort towards a friendly settlement.

## YACHTING ON THE CLYDE.

The Prince of Wales' yacht *Britannia* has won the Clyde race, beating the American yacht *Vigilant*. During the race the *Santana* collided with the *Valkyrie*, which sank in five minutes.

## THE BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

The Ottawa conference has endorsed the project of the British Cable in the Pacific Ocean, and requests the Imperial Government to survey the route at the joint expense of Great Britain, Canada and Australia.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A FULL report of the Gymkhana Meeting will appear in our next issue.

We have decided to give his Excellency the Governor a much needed rest until Monday.

It is said that India will lose six millions of rupees this year in her dealings with the Government in England through the fall in exchange.

We understand that the Government has decided to construct an early day's road along the fore-shore between Sam-sui-po and Tai-kok-sui.

The latest rumour, without foundation says the *Planter*, is that Indian Mints will be re-opened to the coinage of silver at enhanced seigniorage.

A SECOND dividend of 44 cents per cent. in the estate of G. R. Stevens & Co. has been declared by the Official Receiver, Mr. C. F. A. Saugster.

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Margutta Baquhem* left Sir-gay yesterday for this port.

In the game of chess between the plague and the people of Hongkong, both the Bishop and Knight, representing the latter, have proved worse than useless.

Cook—Coffee all spoil, Sir.  
Philanthropist—That's too bad. Well, send it down to the Wollewash Brigade, with my compliments.

The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside wharf, holding code permit C between 9 and 10 a.m., on Saturday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

The "Shan" line steamer *Sihan* arrived here this morning, after a good run from Saigon. The *Pakhan*, which left Saigon half an hour before the *Sihan*, had not arrived here up to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Arctura*, after having her damaged bulwarks repaired, covered by the recent typhoon on the 30th ult., left Kowloon Wharf at 6.30 p.m. night and proceeded on her voyage to Yokohama via the usual ports of call.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the Marine Officers' Association was to have been held last night, but as a quorum of members did not put in an appearance, the annual reunion was postponed till next Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock.

JOHN BRAMONT, a private in the Shropshire Light Infantry, appeared in the Police Court before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse this morning, charged with having assaulted a constable at Hungnam. After some evidence had been taken, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th inst.

It will surprise our tea-hongs in Amoy to learn that their Ceylon rivals are attacking both the local and Tamsui leaf in the home-markets on the ground that both places are plague-stricken and that the fragrant herb is put up in houses where the disease is raging. This may be fair business war, but as an outsider it looks like as contemptible a piece of malicious lying and defamation as ever disgraced a British merchant.

THE *Guthrie*, which arrived here this morning from Sydney, via Colonial ports, brought up the news that the epidemic of jungle fever is decimating the population of Thursday Island. Two of the *Guthrie's* passengers, who went ashore at Thursday Island, were attacked by the fever, which developed on them two days after leaving the port, and one of the Chinese members of the steamer's crew was taken ashore to the hospital this morning suffering severely from the disease.

CAPT. HASTINGS had a very busy morning at the Magistrate's Court, but there were few cases of note. A batch of eight gamblers, among whom were two coolies, a cobbler, a carpenter, a tailor, and a butcher, were relieved of some of their purses and cash. The first and second defendants, who were further charged with being the keepers of a common gambling house, were fined \$15 each; while the balance were let down by a \$2 fine. The principals and most of the others "parted."

THE green-eyed monster is answerable for a lot of it has even cut a deep gash in the friendship once existing between *Granny* and the *Snail*. In fact so jealous has the latter become of the O'Lady's superior position and influence that it discards open and honest criticism in favour of contemptibly mean and half-truthful insinuations which is just about worthy the source from which it emanates. If letting on a woman's fight were permitted by the ethics of sport, we would be prepared to wager a dust or two that *Granny* will come out of the *snail* on top—and very much on top too!

"An Old Subaltern" writes:—The duel in which the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* short-hand reporters are just now indulging may be interesting enough to the combatants, and the Governor who may be an interested spectator but it does not concern the general public except in so far as it points to the advisability of the Government employing a shorthand writer to attend a "note" all proceedings in the Legislative Council Chamber. To depend, as the Government does, on a newspaper for accurate reports of speeches delivered in the local Parliament is an undignified practice, illustrating the folly of the penny wise and a pound foolish policy.

## DEATH OF MR. H. V. COX.

The magisterial inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. H. V. Cox was resumed this morning before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse. Dr. Jordan: I visited Dr. H. V. Cox on 10th morning examination on deceased. In my opinion death resulted from purulent acid poisoning. That conclusion was arrived at from the appearance of the body, general condition of the testicles and the smell of pus. Could not form any opinion as to the quantity of acid taken nor of how soon death ensued after the poison was taken. Deceased's spleen was slightly enlarged, and there was a distinct patch of chronic inflammation of the membrane of the brain. There were no traces of alcohol in the system nor had he been taken while in a state of intoxication. Am of the opinion that the inflammation of the brain, from which he was suffering, induced deceased to take purulent acid in small quantities as a sedative, and it is possible he may

accidentally have taken an overdose. A man in his state might have measured out one dose, forgotten that he had done so and poured out a second. Had deceased taken the contents of the two bottles (produced) there would certainly have been more distinct traces of the acid in his stomach. I first saw the body at 8 o'clock in the morning following his death. It then presented appearances of purulent acid poisoning. From the state in which deceased's brain was, I should say he must have suffered from severe headache. It is not at all easy to accurately measure doses from such a drop-glass as the one produced.

A. P. Nobbs: I have heard deceased complain of headache. He and Mr. Allen, who is now suffering from the plague, were great friends, but I have no reason whatever for associating deceased's death with Allen's illness. From what I knew of Cox and of the surroundings of the case, I am of the opinion that his death was the result of an accident.

His Worship returned the following verdict: I find deceased's death was caused by an overdose of purulent acid, self-administered, but whether the poison was taken intentionally or accidentally, there is no evidence to show. I further find that upon the night on which the poison was taken deceased was sober.

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The plague is still with us, but happily, as the returns show, is not so much in evidence as formerly, and there would now appear to be ground for hope that it will be successfully stamped out a couple of months hence, provided the Lal-chi-kok pest-house is either abolished and thoroughly disinfected or placed under competent European management. We understand Mr. Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon and District, is doing his utmost to bring the Chinese authorities to a proper sense of their duty in this connection, and that it is quite on the cards that next week will see a vast improvement in the management of the Lal-chi-kok hospital as well as in the burial of the dead.

According to the Water Police, who keep an eye on what transpires at Lal-chi-kok, there are now 70 patients under treatment in the frontier hospital which has given rise to so much heated discussion during the past week. It is, however, an open secret that the Lal-chi-kok authorities still object to burying victims of the plague in a manner which the dictates of common sense indicate as absolutely necessary under the circumstances.

The latest official returns are:—

	New Deaths	Disch.	Rem. under
Hospital ship <i>Hygieia</i> .....	0	0	9
Kennedy-town.....	1	1	37
Sanatorium House.....	7	4	68
A. M. Branch Hospital.....	4	1	21
Private houses.....	0	3	0
Total.....	12	9	135

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to July 6th, noon, 2,931; total, 4,501.

From noon up to 4 p.m. to-day:—At Tung Wah branch (including only the *Slaughter House* new cases, deaths since, 1st sent to Canton in junk, 11; total remaining under treatment at the Tung Wah branch 68.

## NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Eastern and Australian Co.'s steamship *Guthrie*, Capt. P. T. Helms, from Sydney and ports, arrived in harbour this morning. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, June 5th.

The miners on strike who have been creating so much trouble at Cripple Creek, Colorado, U.S., have succeeded in kidnapping Mr. Woods, the president of one of the chief mining companies, and they are holding him as a hostage.

Other men of influence among the employers fear that they will be similarly seized. A conference of members of the Radical party was opened to-day.

One of the chief questions discussed was the action of the House of Lords in dealing with popular reforms. It was urged by some of the speakers that the proper course was to abolish that Chamber. If that was not practicable, then the Government should obtain power to remit bills direct to the Crown after they had been rejected by the Lords.

Sir Charles Dilke, who took a prominent part in the proceedings, moved that the franchise should rest on personal fitness alone, that constituencies should pay all election expenses, and that Parliament should pay members.

The motion was carried.

The Republican party in the U.S. States are considering the question of the adoption of a bimetallic policy, with a reciprocal tariff to foreign Powers favouring the free coinage of silver.

The Washington correspondent of the *Financial News* says that the arrangement of a Monetary Union has been suggested, to include the British colonies, but to exclude Great Britain.

Telegrams from New York report further deeds of violence by the strikers. A body of 1,000 men, out on strike at McKeesport, stormed the National Tube Works at this place, in consequence of the employment of non-union men.

The buildings and plant were set on fire by the strikers, who are now in possession and defy the police.

It is reported that Mr. Dove, the inventor of a new bullet-proof corset which was recently submitted to severe tests with a satisfactory result, has sold the secret of manufacture to one of the Great Powers. Inquiries made show that the purchase has not been made by the British Government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Sir William Vernon Harcourt's proposal to levy estate and succession duties on non-residents of the United Kingdom is dangerous and revolutionary.

Senator Marcano, the manager of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, the leading bank in the Argentine Republic, is missing, and it is supposed that he has committed suicide. There are serious deficiencies in his accounts, amounting, it is reported, to \$250,000.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., the Imperial Commissioner, reports that the recent defeat of Maku-Jon, the notorious slave-dealer, by a force under Major Edwards, has dealt a death-blow to slavery in Nyassaland.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday Mr. Dupuy, the Premier, announced that he intends to act in the late French style, and not to permit priests to interfere in politics. He also asserted that the Government would not accept a vote from the Pope.

The Sutherland will suit has been amicably settled.

This was an action by the Duke of Sutherland to upset the will of his father, the late Duke, on the ground that undue influence was used to induce him to leave all his property, excepting the entailed estates, to his second wife.

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada in London, has written a letter to the newspapers on the subject of the proposed Pacific cable. He maintains that in the event of war the Pacific cable would possibly be of vital importance to the best interests of the Empire.

Sir John Pender, M.P., chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, in reply to Sir Charles Tupper, contends that the existing cables follow the trade routes, and can, therefore, be more easily protected.

Bishop Tucker, of Eastern Equatorial Africa, says that events will soon compel the construction of the proposed railway to Uganda. He thinks that the railway would be a means of restraining the slave-traders, and of securing the safety of the British station of Victoria Nyaruzi.

Dr. Hoffkine, of Pasteur's Institute, Paris, is at present visiting India, where he has inoculated 25,000 persons with cholera protective vaccine. The inoculation is reported to have been a remarkable success.

The coal miners on strike at Peoria, in the State of Illinois, America, to the number of 1,000, have exploded the local powder magazine.

They have also fought the non-union men employed at the mines, killing two and injuring many others so seriously that their lives are despaired of.

Lord Threlow, a director of many companies, who had offices in London, has been declared a bankrupt. His statement of affairs shows a deficiency of £400,000. The assets amount to £29,000. The bankrupt attributes his failure to losses on shares.

Lord Thurlow is a director of the Euxine Tins Company, Limited (chairman); Great Eastern Life, Limited (chairman); Hind-in-Hand Fire and Life Insurance Society; Harvey Peak Consolidated Tins Company, Limited (chairman); Highland Railway Company; Newfoundland and Canadian Exploration Trust, Limited (chairman); Newfoundland Colonization and Mining Company, Limited; and Saphira and Rubles of Slam, Limited (chairman).

Turkey and Germany have formally protested against the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Belgium, by which the former leases a large area of territory in Equatorial Africa occupied by the late Emin Pasha.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he believed that Great Britain and her colonies with Belgium was null and void and a contravention of the existing treaty. He added that the French Government had already sent troops to defend the French posts on the Congo, and that reinforcements were to be despatched immediately.

This announcement was received with cheers. M. Etienne said it was impossible that France should always submit to aggression.

A meeting of the Colonial Party in the House of Commons was held to-day, at which Mr. J. F. Hogan submitted his motion congratulating the colonies on the holding of the Federal Conference at Ottawa, and expressing approval of the appointment of the Earl of Jersey as the British delegate.

The motion was agreed to unanimously. Sir John Hall, of New Zealand, who attended the meeting, said that the demand for preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies was outside of practical politics. He denounced the death duties proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as similar to the taxes which lost the American colonies to England.

Mr. R. E. O'Connor, M.L.C., of New South Wales, also addressed the meeting. He said that the colonies would owe the Colonial Party a debt of gratitude if they succeeded in either modifying or abolishing the proposed death duties, which he regarded as the appointment of the Earl of Jersey as British delegate to the Federal Conference as making a new era in the relations between Great Britain and the colonies.

A terrible disaster has occurred in British Columbia. By the bursting of a storm-cloud the Fraser River became flooded and overpowered its banks, demolishing a railway track, and completely wrecking a passenger train. Forty of the passengers were drowned.

It is reported that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, the step-mother of the present Duke, is to receive £500,000, and an annuity of £5,000. She originally claimed £1,500,000.

The War Office expects to have the refrigerating stores for the reception of frozen mutton and beef at Gibraltar completed in three months.

The death is announced of Dr. William Dwight Whitney, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt. D., the delegate to the Federal Conference at Ottawa.

It is reported that the Duke of Marlborough is about to marry Lena, daughter of Mr. W. K. D'Arcy, a member of the London Board of the Mount Morgan Gold-mining Company, Limited, Queensland.

On the London Stock Exchange this morning colonial stocks rose 3/4, upon the London and Westminster Bank giving an emphatic denial to rumours of New South Wales Local Loans being favourably received.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that he is willing to carefully consider the views of the colonies with respect to his proposed death duties. He points out, however, that if any distinction is made between the colonies and foreign nations the tax will become preferential in character.

The proposed death duties were further considered in the committee in the House of Commons last night.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt explained that he is only prepared to tax property in the colonies at present subject to legacy and succession duties.

The Agents-General of the several colonies are drafting a memorial for presentation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer next week, protesting against property-owners being called upon to pay death duties twice. The memorial contends that such a course is unjust, and is likely to interfere with the investment of British capital in the colonies. In regard to the complaint that the colonies do not materially contribute towards the cost of the defence of the Empire, the memorial points out that Great Britain has never asked the colonies to share the cost of the Imperial naval defence.

Mr. James Inglis, M.P., chairman of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, addressed a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce this morning.

Mr. Inglis, referring to trade disputes in Australia, said that the new unionists had brought discredit on trade unionism, and that the old form of unionism was now being revived, and was wisely being put down as a means of obtaining their desires.

Mr. Inglis strongly urged merchants to combine to secure a reduction of levies.

Sir John Colomb, in a letter in the press, demands from the Imperial Government an explicit statement as to the scope of the Federal Conference at Ottawa, and as to the nature of the authority given to the Earl of Jersey, the British delegate.

The larger mines in Pennsylvania have recommended operations with non-union men, who are defended by cordons of police.

PARIS, June 9th.  
M. Dupuy says that France, without desiring to interfere with the rights of other nations on the Congo, is determined to protect her own.

The *Times* insinuates that the irritating conduct of the Siamese is due to English intrigues. An anarchist plot has been discovered at Marseilles, having for its object the blowing up of the Custom House, and six arrests have been made.

BERLIN, June 9th.  
The Emperor has been slightly indisposed. Count Caprivi has issued another circular to the Generals in command, urging them to suppress gambling and duelling.

The Samoan affair is being kept before the public by merchants and missionaries. Prince Henry has stated at Kiel that provision will be made for a large increase of the German Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9th.  
The Czar is reported to be ill at ease, and has ordered the arrest of several old attendants, on suspicion of being connected with plots against his life.

Fresh petroleum springs have been tapped on the banks of the Caspian. Several Polish students have been arrested in Warsaw, for singing patriotic songs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9th.  
Great activity is displayed at the fortification works on the Dardanelles.

It is believed that French and Russian influence is being used with the Sultan to demand the British evacuation of Egypt.

LONDON, June 9th.  
The Duke of Devonshire and several members of the Labour Conference, have issued a supplementary report proposing that trade union masters and firms shall be registered as corporations, and be sued legally when disputes arise.

The race-horse Pensioner which was favorite for the Trafford Handicap at Manchester, fell down and in the race, and the post was provided he was slain. The owner has offered £1,000 for conviction of the p-horse.

It has been ascertained that £25,000 in £5 notes have been forged in Germany and sent over to England.

Near Nenagh a number of men attacked and killed two farmers who had leased land formerly held by evicted tenants.

The Conservatives are coquetting with the Labour party in anticipation of a dissolution. The Budget is likely to be accepted by the Lords.

Redmond continues to denounce the Ministry, and Irishmen that they have a better chance of obtaining Home Rule from the Conservatives than the Liberals.

The National Bank of Australasia to-day sued Messrs. Meyer and Spull, the London agents of Rotherham, of Melbourne, for £1,400 for discounting bills of exchange, which bills having afterwards been dishonoured, raised the question of the liability of agents failing to notify to their constituents that they were not liable for their colonial principals. The plaintiffs treated the defendants as the principals.

After the evidence had been taken, and the legal points involved argued, the case was submitted to the jury, who, however, failed to agree upon a verdict.

Mr. Meyer asked the Judge to return a verdict in his favor, on the ground that the case was one which did not require a jury.

His Honor replied that he was unable to agree to the application, as the evidence which had been heard precluded his adopting that course. He suggested that a new trial should be held.

The Coolgardie Gold-mining Company, West Australia, has been registered with a capital of £55,000.

The capital of the Great Boulder Gold-mining Company, Coolgardie, West Australia, has been underwritten. Mr. David Murray, M.L.C. of South Australia, has joined the London board of directors.

Applications have been received for the £400,000 placed upon the market by the West Australian Government.

In addressing a meeting of the National Conservative Union to-day, the Marquis of Salisbury referred to the Budget proposals of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and said that the death and succession duties were a rock of offence which would create the first serious difference between Great Britain and her Australian colonies.

Mr. Sullivan, an Indian planter, has obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery, together with £3,000 damages against the co-respondent, Mr. Eardley Manton, a barrister.

Mr. Sullivan intends to devote the award to making a provision for his wife, Morton promising to marry her immediately, and forego his intention of entering Parliament.

June 10th.  
It is understood that the Imperial Government have instructed the Earl of Jersey, the British delegate to the Federal Conference at Ottawa, to avoid any interference with the subject of the control of Samoa or any kindred topics of international importance, and to confine his attention to the Pacific cable, the extension of trade between the colonies, and matters affecting postal arrangements.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article on the Federal Conference, says that as a former Governor of New South Wales Lord Jersey will naturally favour any proposal submitted on behalf of that colony. The paper considers that it will be necessary to safeguard British interests at the conference, and advises the appointment of additional British delegates.

The French Government are taking prompt steps to oppose the action of the British Government in leasing from Belgium a vast territory in Equatorial Africa.

The sum of £80,000 has been voted for the first steps in the defence of the French Congo frontier.

The French Government are also asking Great Britain to delimit the boundary of Sierra Leone, the British colony on the West African coast, and to settle the British claims on the Niger coast.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Delcasse, in the course of a speech on French rights in Africa, declared that Great Britain had many vulnerable points, and she would find it impossible to defy other nations with impunity.

Incensed at his speeches, a mob seized and tarred and feathered the doctor, who has now applied to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, to procure an indemnity for the outrage from the United States Government.

The Duke of Westminster is selling large sections of his freehold property in London, owing to the Budget increasing the taxation on realty.

The death is announced to-day of the Right Rev. and Right Hon. Lord A. C. Harvey, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells.

[The deceased prelate was born in 1808, and was the fourth son of the Marquis of Bristol. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and ordained priest in 1832. He became rector of Ickworth the same year, and was also rector of Horningsheath in 1833. He was appointed Archdeacon of Sudbury in 1862, and was elevated to the episcopate in 1869. He received a handsome testimonial from the clergy in his diocese in connection with his 80th birthday. He celebrated his golden wedding on July 30, 1889.]

The first prosecution brought at the instance of the Anti-Gambling League was heard and decided in the police court to-day. The officers of the league laid an information against the lessees of the Northampton racecourse, but the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case.

The Labour Commission has submitted another report regarding its inquiries into the cause of industrial disputes. The report is signed by the Duke of Devonshire and others, and suggests that there should be provided a legal status for agreements entered into between trade unions and employers of labour.

June 12th.  
The cab strike in London has at length been settled. The dispute which was one between the drivers who hired the vehicles and the proprietors was referred to a board of arbitration for settlement of the rates of hire, which the drivers asserted were too high. The board has now agreed upon a compromise settlement, which both parties to the suit have concurred in. The new rate fixes the price at an average of 12s. 3d. per day for the best description of cab.

The collision between British and French interests in Africa, especially in the Congo region, is exciting much attention in political circles. In



Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi have congratulated Signor Crispien on his escape.

The Hon. W. Phipps, American statesman, is dead.

The Times says that the American Senate has decided to admit raw wool free, commencing on the first of January, but that there will be a fixed duty on woolen manufactured goods of from 30 to 40 per cent.

June 20th.

A gang of forgers in Hamburg are believed to be sending an accomplice to Adelaide by a steamer to arrive there shortly for the purpose of uttering forged bank notes in Australia.

Forty-five persons engaged in a picnic were drowned through the capsizing of a train at Samara in Russia.

Sir George Grey has been entertained by the National Liberal Club in London. In his speech on the occasion he urged the Imperial Government to promote a scheme for the federation of Great Britain, the colonies and America for common objects, leaving the present system of local government intact.

Speaking at a meeting of the Colonial Institute Bishop Selwyn, formerly of Melanesia, urged that the Colonial Government alone ought to undertake the importation of kauri gum, and that the number of recruits should be limited so as to prevent the depopulation of the islands.

Sir James Garrick spoke in favour of the existing system.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the first reading of a bill conceding home rule to Paris.

A passenger boat carrying over one hundred haribers has been capsized in Clew Bay, on the coast of Ireland. Thirty persons, mostly women, were drowned. The accident arose from the overcrowding of the boat.

The city of Panama, containing a population of about twenty thousand, has been partially destroyed by fire. The damage being estimated at over half a million sterling.

The plague now raging in China is stated to be identical with the disease which overran Asia, Europe, and the United Kingdom some centuries ago.

A global plot has been discovered in Washington, United States, and some of the principals in the affair arrested. The object of the plot was the destruction of the Capitol, Houses of Congress, and other public buildings by means of dynamite, and preparations for this grand finale had been almost completed. The leading spirit in the conspiracy is a Canadian half-breed named Jason, who has previously earned a certain amount of notoriety from his connection with Riel's rebellion in Canada some few years ago. The affair has caused general excitement and indignation throughout the States.

Another anarchist has been arrested in London, on suspicion of explosives and important correspondence concerning several projected outrages, and incriminating a large number of persons in England and on the continent.

Signor Crispien, the Italian Premier, received eighteen thousand telegrams from various parts of the world congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

June 21st.

Forged notes on the Bank of England to the value of £25,000 have been received at the head office of the Bank in London and denounced as spurious. They were forged and put in circulation in Germany.

## NOTES FROM MANILA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MARVELLUS BAY, 23rd June.

The plague at your port is seriously affecting the shipping companies which trade between Manila and Hongkong, and if the Spanish authorities continue to adhere to the ridiculously severe quarantine regulations which they are now enforcing, it will only be a matter of time before ship-owners will be seriously considering the advisability of taking their vessels off the line altogether. Their patience, if not their pockets, must have about reached the breaking point.

Upon the arrival of the *Emeralda* here this morning from Hongkong, we were ordered to the quarantine station in Mar'vles Bay, where we found no less than four steamers were lying at anchor, the *Zafra*, *Yuanhang*, *Chusan* and *Oakley*, our craft making the fifth. In all probability the *Chusan* will be released in a few hours, but the *Zafra* has had bad luck indeed. One of the five men employed on board succumbed to an attack of the plague the day on which the ship entered quarantine, consequently she will be kept in "limbo" for 70 days, dating from her arrival here. The *Emeralda* will thus be released fully four or five days before her sister ship.

A new lazaretto has been erected for the accommodation of patients, and is really a substantial and comfortable hospital. The Director is a very genial as well as a clever man professionally, and has the assistance of a full staff. Although lying in quarantine, we manage to while away the hours pretty cheerfully; we have even got a small orchestra together, recruited mainly from the hospital staff, and supplemented by a couple of lay passengers on board the *Yuanhang*. Of course, we are not permitted to visit the various ships, but we meet at the Quarantine Station on shore, and there make the most of a position that would otherwise become wearisome and monotonous. Fishing parties, too, are arranged, and as for the men, all blessed with the rich possession of a gun, pass many a pleasant hour inland from the Bay, but unfortunately at this time of the year what game is to be had is scarce.

I learn from the medical people here that the Manila folk are in mortal fear lest the plague should be introduced there. They hold for more stringent quarantine measures still, and do not yet seem content with the present regulations of the Government. However, it is to be hoped that common sense and a regard for what is due shipping interests will prevail, and that these fanatical requests will not be countenanced. In fact, I learn that one well-known captain, a man who has a deal of influence with the authorities here, has petitioned the Governor-General to reduce the quarantine to 10 days, inclusive of the voyage across from Hongkong. This petition has been sent in, but some time must elapse before an answer, either favorable or otherwise, can be received.

The weather is exceedingly pleasant, and on the whole, we may thank Providence that our lines are cast in such pleasant places. More anon, should anything worthy of note eventuate.

## THE TSAOTAI OF TSINGKIANGPU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The highest official of Tsingkiangpu and the only one of his kind in the Empire, the Tsao'ai, whose full title is *Tsao'ai t'ung t'ung* or General Superintendent of Grain Transport. The rank of this officer is brevet second grade, and his jurisdiction extends over eight provinces. Formerly his official residence was at Hsianlin, ten miles below this city on the Grand Canal. But after the *Hetao*, who had charge of the Yellow River embankments, was removed to Kiangsi in consequence of the change in the course of that river, the Tsao'ai's residence was transferred to Tsingkiangpu, where it has ever since been. The duties of the Tsao'ai, as his

title implies, are to direct the purchase and shipment of grain to the Grand Canal, and to keep in repair the banks of the Canal itself. He is said to have two assistants (the rank of Tsao'ai, one of whom is the *Tu-hung-tao* resident at Nanking. He has also many minor officials under him, and a large force of soldiers numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 called the *Hsiao-piao*, who repair and patrol the Canal.

The importance of the office of Tsao'ai has greatly diminished since the introduction of the foreign steamer service into China, the greater part of the rice for Imperial use being now sent by sea to Tientsin. The duty of the Tsao'ai only extends to inland transportation by the Grand Canal. The Chinese Government seems greatly to prefer the shipment of grain by ocean steamers, as this method is more speedy, and the rice arrives in much better condition; but the old method of transportation via the Canal is still continued, though the shipments are diminishing in amount year by year. The continuance of this custom is due in part perhaps to Chinese conservatism, and also because, as the Chinese say, it is *ts'ien t'ien*, shows off well, partly also because it serves to keep the *Hang* river boatmen—a turbulent set—out of mischief by giving them something to do.

As to good looks, it is certainly an imposing sight, this fleet of Imperial rice boats sweeping up the Canal under full sail, presenting, as far as the eye can reach, a forest of masts, bedecked with flags and streamers of brilliant colours, bearing the inscription *T'ien-yu-chin-kung*: "A just offering for the Heavenly Granary." The whole fleet is divided into squadrons or *fang* of 50 boats each, under a *tsui-yuan* and escort. Each boat in the fleet is required to expose a sign, giving the boat's number, and squadron and the name of its owner. The journey to Peking is a long tedious one, owing to the locks which are encountered just above Tsingkiangpu. The fleet passes Tsingkiangpu about the first of the 3rd month, and does not reach Tientsin before the 6th or 7th month, returning south about the end of the Chinese year. The rice boats are thus able to make only one trip a year, and on this account, they are allowed certain privileges, passing Customs barriers free of duty, each of which the boatmen are not slow to avail themselves of. One half of the space in each boat is reserved to carry goods belonging to the boatmen, on which they hope to realize a good profit. Going north, the cargo is largely lumber, with whatever silk and southern goods they are able to procure. Returning, the boats bring "on spec" persimmons, dates, cabbages, and other northern products. This spring the fleet was smaller than usual, their being only eight *fang* or about 400 boats.

There have been many distinguished men who have at various times occupied this post. About 20 years ago Wu Tsang went from this office to become the Viceroy of the Min-Ch'eh provinces, and later of Szechuan. More recently Li Hanchang filled this position: from it he was promoted Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang. Sung Chien, the recently deceased highly respected Governor of Chekiang, was Tsao'ai here for several years. The present Tsao'ai is a strangely enough named Sung (Sung Ch'ien) and is also a Tartar, though said to be no relative of his predecessor.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 30th June.

Wong Sing-chong, the Inspector-General of Forces, arrived here yesterday. There will be a review of the troops, and the Min forts will be proceeded to Amoy.

The Provincial Treasurer has issued a notice to the effect that the usual punishment of prisoners in the prisons within his jurisdiction will be somewhat modified during the summer months.

Loa Yu-hok, a retired mandarin, who lately resided in Fochow, was summoned last month to Peking and, we hear, has since received some important military appointment at Taiwan.

Li Mong-tay, the district magistrate of Fochow, has retired on leave for the usual period of mourning caused by the loss of his father, and Oo-tang-how has been appointed to attend to the duties of the post during his absence.

A sampan woman while trying to pick up some firewood that was floating down the river fell into the water and was drowned. The body was not found until the next day, when it was taken on shore and buried.

On Wednesday last at 8.30 p.m. a fire broke out at a place called Pong-chow, above the Long Bridge. Commencing in a matchbox it spread to two or three others and completely destroyed them, but fortunately, through the prompt measures taken, the flames were got under and no further damage was done.

A stone bridge near the East gate of the city collapsed on Monday last, and of those who happened to be crossing at the time several were killed, while some few others sustained serious injuries. The body of one of the victims, probably that of a stranger, remaining unclaimed, was buried at the public expense.

A thief managed to carry away two piculs of tea from a dealer's godown at a place called Chai-pu, but the theft was discovered in time to cause very few. He was caught and handed over to the authorities who have sentenced him to 2,000 blows with the bamboo and three months' imprisonment.

A sad accident occurred to a native acrobat while performing in a theatre in the city last week. He was executing a somewhat from the height of three tables, piled on one another, when his foot slipped to the take off and, instead of landing on his feet, he fell against the sharp corner of a stool, which resulted in his breaking one of his ribs. The poor fellow died the next morning.

A party of noisy young native larridins passing through one of the streets in the city on Sunday last, late at night, was accosted by the guard patrol and called to account for disturbing the public quietness. It appears that the rowdy crowd were they set upon the guard and held at bay for some time, but the guard eventually succeeded in discovering and arresting two of the delinquents the next morning, and these two were to be severely punished, but the others were not found and probably bought themselves off.

The following is the tea export since our issue of 16th instant as per consignee returns:—

For London:	77,189 lbs.
For S.S. <i>Bombay</i> :	28,200 "
For S.S. <i>Benluch</i> :	51,040 "
For S.S. <i>Kintuck</i> :	70,059 "
For Continent:	
For S.S. <i>Bombay</i> :	65,504 "
For S.S. <i>Bombay</i> :	281,000 "
For S.S. <i>Kintuck</i> :	445,116 "
For S.S. <i>Kintuck</i> :	71,045 "
For Canada and the United States:	725,656 "
For S.S. <i>Victoria</i> :	
For S.S. <i>Victoria</i> :	7,467 "
For S.S. <i>Victoria</i> :	30,338 "

## FROM CHUNGKING TO BHAMO.

Mr. G. O. F. Morrison, M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., writes from Mandalay to the *N. C. Daily News* on May 30th, giving the following account of his recent journey across China, from Shanghai to Burma:—

On looking back over my journey to Burma from Shanghai I am amazed at the extreme ease with which this overland tour can now be effected. I had no difficulty whatever, and practically no discomfort. I was never unpleasantly hungry, and never knew what it was to be thirsty. My men, engaged from time to time where interpreters were available and changed frequently, invariably fulfilled their contracts, I was everywhere treated with kindness and respect, and cannot at this moment recall any occasion between Shanghai and Bhama when my temper was needlessly ruffled. I came with unusual speed as I wished to arrive in Bhama before June, and because I had been warned by the experienced Director of the China Inland Mission in Shanghai, that the 15th of January was absolutely the latest date upon which I could hope to leave Shanghai with any prospect of reaching Tengyueh before the rains. From Shanghai to Bhama my journey occupied exactly 15 days, the overland section from Chungking, a distance of 1,600 miles, being covered at an average speed of nearly 25 miles a day, including all stoppages.

I left Shanghai on the 11th and Hankow on the 18th of February, and started from Ichang to go up the rapids in a small boat, a *tsuan*, with a crew of five smart young Chinese, selected and engaged for me by Dr. Aldridge of the Customs. Bhama I have seen in many parts of the world, but never any to compare with it. I saw Chinese for coolness, courage, and enduring energy. Through the tow-rope pulling we had to be cast adrift in the worst rapids of all, the Hsien-tan, but this was the only accident and no damage was done, although sitting cooped up in the well under an improvised mat-covering stretched between the thwart. I was scared past all belief. We stayed here in a small inn, and on the 14th of March I arrived in Chungking in the fastest journey yet made to do the journey in 15 days for \$38, this including all charges. I may remark that it was very cold in the little boat and very exposed; I only perspired once during the journey, and that was in the rapid on the occasion referred to.

From Chungking to Suifu I had two coolies to carry my things, one of them having also to bring me my food and make my bed. Most of the way I walked, varying the journey by riding occasionally or being carried in a chair, and doing the last long stage of all by boat. My men handed me over on the day agreed upon, the seventh. At Suifu I engaged three men, two coolies and a servant, to take me to Chaoching in 13 stages, special inducement being held out to them to take me there in 11 days; they took me there in 10. From Chaoching to Tongchuan there are five stages, and the stage men I engaged in Chaoching landed me at Tongchuan under special inducement in three days. The same men took me to Yunnan in six stages, and then surpassed themselves by performing the journey from Yunnan to Tai, a distance of 307 miles, in nine days, the ordinary time being thirteen days. At Tai I engaged three other men to go with me right through to Bhama, over an extremely difficult and mountainous country. I paid double wages, and with the light loads of 40 catties they compassed the twenty stages in sixteen days.

From Chungking to Bhama I walked rather more than 1,000 miles, and I can hardly recall an occasion so well as everything managed for me—when I felt any distress whatever from over-exertion. I could have arrived in Bhama on the 9th day, but I purposely delayed till the 10th. A journey like this furnishes constant novelty and is never monotonous. It will surely be undertaken more and more commonly every year. I came of course, entirely unarmed. I was rarely asked for my passport, and then asked for it with every courtesy and never rudely. My journey was a constant pleasure to me. I cannot better illustrate this than by saying that I felt regret when it was completed that I ever left on leaving my other country. I came in the dress of a Chinese teacher, but my people were not misled as to my nationality, and every town I passed through the population poured into the streets to see the "foreign devil," whose heart swelled with pride as he contemplated how justly he was honoured.

Crowds gathered to watch me enter and to question me upon many private matters which I have usually kept locked up in my bosom. I believe that I left a very favourable impression of the longevity and other virtues of my country. My long-buried grandfather I brought to life again, and endowed him with a patriarchal age and a beard that "streamed like a meteor in the troubled air." Although celibate—involuntarily celibate through the perjury of woman—I found it expedient to reply to many earnest questions to proclaim myself provided at home with two wives, and in consequence for them five sons and three daughters, which evidence of my virtue gained me many congratulations. My age 70 constantly went on increasing; I counted it very inversely as the estimate of the bystanders. Unfortunately I speak painfully little Chinese, and as I never had a man with me who would speak a word of English, signs and gestures had to be employed, especially in the early weeks, English-speaking friends and I met on my journey who were willing to accompany me, and he would only undertake to take me to the advantage of his company for a few days. He was employed by one of the multifarious missions through the city of Hankow, and he detailed conditions which I could not agree to, for they would have transferred the missions of master and servant. This contrite "fo" spoke English with unusual vigour and with a marked American accent, having had the privilege, I informed me, of being trained by a kind widow lady living in the city. I remember he told me, in the Kiangsu River, Shanghai. One circumstance of my journey greatly astonished me. It happens that I am peculiarly sensitive of hearing, yet the Chinese never discovered this fact but isolated to the very unintelligible swarms into my ear in tones that I fear have permeated and trained the tympanum. Of late, the bicyclist, I frequently heard of, is gratefully remembered by all the missionaries, who praise his imperturbable serenity, his endurance, and his unquestionable courage. One missionary, however, lamented to me that Lenz did not possess that close acquaintance with the Bible which was to be expected of a man of his rank. It seems that at family worship at this great missionary, the chapters for reading was announced when Lenz was covered feverishly seeking the Epistle to the Galatians in the Old Testament. On the mistake being pointed out to him Lenz was in no wise discouraged, on the contrary, he declared his solemn conviction that in the United States the Epistle is always reckoned a part of the Bible.

I received characteristic kindness and help from the brave members of the China Inland Mission stations at Suifu, Chaoching, Tongchuan, and Tai; they did all that the most disinterested kindness could suggest to make my rapid visit agreeable and instructive, sparing no trouble or inconvenience to show me everything that could

be of interest to me. I also am much indebted to Mr. Jensen, the engineer of telegraphs in Yunnan, with whom I rested one delightful week. As regards the cost of a journey like this, it is perhaps the cheapest that can be made in the world. I had one taste when I left Shanghai and, having paid liberally for everything, I had 200 rupees when I arrived in Bhama, a pony which I sold at about cost price, 45 rupees, and some curio which cost me 15 rupees, and for which I refused in Bhama 250 rupees. The gold I bought in Yunnan with my surplus silver I sold in Bhama for 20 per cent. profit; rupees I bought for 11 pence in Tengyueh and found them worth 13 pence in Bhama.

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Hon. kong, 26th April, 1894.

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All the same it is possible occasionally to regain lost things. In a woman's letter recently received, I find this sentence: "They tell me I look 10 years younger than I did." And if she felt as the looked down on by all people, her purpose ten years younger. For, although a clock face tells the same matter what time it is, a human face doesn't. Great changes in the condition of the "works," or the life behind it.

The letter goes on thus: "In the spring of 1883 I felt weak and low. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a thick slimy phlegm covered my mouth and throat. I was a morning, retching and vomiting a watery fluid. I was so weak that I could not stand up, and was very much at times so bad I could hardly stand upon my feet. After eating the simplest food I had dreadful pain in my chest, and a tightness across the chest and sides. For hours together I have before me the same rubbing my chest to try and ease the pain. I had great pain in the left arm and palpitation of the heart, and could get but little sleep at night on account of it.

"Gradually I grew weaker and weaker until I could scarcely walk about the house, and but for the necessity of attending to my family, I should have given up. My life was a burden and a misery to me, and I often wished myself dead.

"Sometimes better and sometimes worse; this was my general condition for ten years. During which long period of suffering I was treated by the doctors and took every kind of medicine I could hear tell of, but got no better.

"In November, 1890, I read in a book of a medicine called Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from Mr. E. Selig, the chemist. After I had taken a few doses I found my chest gradually getting better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully realize me. But I am now in better health than ever was in my life, and my recovery has astonished my friends. I had taken a few doses of the Syrup and found my chest gradually getting better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully realize me. But I am now in better health than ever was in my life, and my recovery has astonished my friends. I had taken a few doses of the Syrup and found my chest gradually getting better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully realize me. But I am now in better health than ever was in my life, and my recovery has astonished my friends.

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**HOW TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK.**

"What time is it, Maggie?" said John, with an uneasy sense that he ought to be on his homeward way.

"I'll go and look," the answered. Stepping quietly into the kitchen the girl pushed the clock hands back an hour, and returning, said, "It's only half-past nine by our clock, you can stay an hour longer."

The John stayed for lovers are never eager to part, and he would have been the next morning, however, he overcame him, and Maggie's father, at his breakfast, having missed the train, he intended to journey by that day, wondered how the good old clock could have lost an hour in the night. But Maggie didn't explain. She meant to set it right after her going to bed, but forgot, which shows once more that everybody should remember—that we can set back the clock, but we cannot set back the time.

All the same it is possible occasionally to regain lost things. In a woman's letter recently received, I find this sentence: "They tell me I look 10 years younger than I did." And if she felt as the looked down on by all people, her purpose ten years younger. For, although a clock face tells the same matter what time it is, a human face doesn't. Great changes in the condition of the "works," or the life behind it.

The letter goes on thus: "In the spring of 1883 I felt weak and low. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a thick slimy phlegm covered my mouth and throat. I was a morning, retching and vomiting a watery fluid. I was so weak that I could not stand up, and was very much at times so bad I could hardly stand upon my feet. After eating the simplest food I had dreadful pain in my chest, and a tightness across the chest and sides. For hours together I have before me the same rubbing my chest to try and ease the pain. I had great pain in the left arm and palpitation of the heart, and could get but little sleep at night on account of it.

"Gradually I grew weaker and weaker until I could scarcely walk about the house, and but for the necessity of attending to my family, I should have given up. My life was a burden and a misery to me, and I often wished myself dead.

"Sometimes better and sometimes worse; this was my general condition for ten years. During which long period of suffering I was treated by the doctors and took every kind of medicine I could hear tell of, but got no better.

"In November, 1890, I read in a book of a medicine called Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from Mr. E. Selig, the chemist. After I had taken a few doses I found my chest gradually getting better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully realize me. But I am now in better health than ever was in my life, and my recovery has astonished my friends. I had taken a few doses of the Syrup and found my chest gradually getting better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully realize me. But I am now in better health than ever was in my life, and my recovery has astonished my friends.

## To-day's Addertiscements.

## GYMKHANA MEETING.

THE PUBLIC is reminded that the FIRST GYMKHANA of the Season takes place ON THE HAPPY VALLEY AND RACE COURSE, (the latter being kindly lent by the STEWARDS of the JOCKEY CLUB), THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 5 o'clock.

A fine evening and good sport are anticipated, so let Hongkong rouse herself, bury her many hatches and troubles, and for the nonce, once more evolve herself a GREAT THOROUGH.

LADIES ARE INVITED.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS in Uniform and the POSSESSORS of TICKETS have only to walk up. The others, when pleasantly relieved of ONE MEXICAN each at the Gate, are equally welcome, and the VALLEY is free to all.

Presentation Programmes may be had of Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, or at the HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1894. [762]

## NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the MAGISTRACY, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1894, for the purpose of considering an application from one ALEXANDER MOIR for the transfer of his Publican's Licence to Sell and Retail Intoxicating Liquors on the Premises situate on Marine Lot No. 187A, Praya West, under the sign of *The Sailors' Home*



## The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.	
<b>BANKS.</b>	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 97½ per cent.	prem. sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £3.00.	paid up, 22½, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 15, buyers.	
<b>CHINESE LOANS.</b>	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent.	premium.
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>	
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$127 per share, sellers.	
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64½ per share, sellers.	
North China Insurance—Tis. 165 per share, sellers.	
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sales and sellers.	
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.	
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 15 per share, buyers.	
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$13 per share, buyers.	
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$177½ per share, buyers.	
China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.	
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, buyers.	
<b>SHIPPING.</b>	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24½ per share, buyers.	
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$33, buyers.	
Douglas Steamship Company—\$48, sales and buyers.	
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.	
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.	
<b>REFINERIES.</b>	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share, buyers.	
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, sales and buyers.	
<b>MINING.</b>	
Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$5.75 per share, sales and buyers.	
Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per share, sales and buyers.	
The P. & O. Mining Co., Limited—\$4.25 per share, buyers.	
The New Belmont Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$2.00 per share, sellers.	
Southern Province of Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$1.00 per share, sellers.	
The P. & O. Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.75, sellers.	
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.</b>	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$5 per share, premium, sellers.	
Geo. F. Smith & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$27 per share, sales and buyers.	
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.	
<b>HOTELS.</b>	
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$114 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$10, sellers.	
The Shanghai Hotel Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sellers.	
<b>LANDS AND BUILDING.</b>	
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.	
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$22, sales and buyers.	
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.	
<b>DISPENSARIES.</b>	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and sellers.	
Dakka, Cuckshank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.	
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sales and buyers.	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sales and sellers.	
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$3 per share, buyers.	
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$6, sellers.	
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$47½, sellers.	
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.	
<b>EXCHANGE.</b>	
On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/11	
Bank Bills, on demand 2/11	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11	
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/11	
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11	
On PARIS—Bank, T. T. 195	
On Demand 195	
On SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 74½	
Private, 30 days' sight 75	
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 75.30	
Silver (per oz.) 28 11/16	

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—  
For Canton—Per *Formosa* to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 9 A.M.  
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Carmarthen* on Monday, the 9th instant, at 1:30 P.M.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. D. B. Black.	Mr. MacLean.
Miss Coe.	Dr. Meaden.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.	Mr. Modhurst.
Mr. Debanco.	Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. Dipple.	Mr. H. Nicolle.
Mr. J. Dowling.	Mr. W. Paritt.
Mr. J. P. East.	Mr. J. P. East.
Mr. Farquharson.	Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick.	Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Dr. Forbes.	Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. Fullerton.	Smith and family.
Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.	Mr. Stokes.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.	Capt. & Mrs. Weisman.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.	
Mr. Jones.	

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Andlzone.	Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Rev. S. A. Bayle.	Mr. R. L. L. L.
Mr. P. C. Birch.	Mr. C. E. Mehta.
Mr. T. Blainey.	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. M. J. Brandenstein.	Captain E. Peck.
Dr. V. Danenberg.	Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Mr. W. Whalley.
Mrs. Hanson.	

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oxus*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant at noon, and may be expected here on the 11th.

## THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 19th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 5th instant at noon, and may be expected here on the 10th.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Relia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 28th ultimo.

## NORTH PACIFIC MAILS.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma and Victoria, B.C., left Yokohama on the 4th instant for Hongkong.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sith*, left Tacoma and Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Alderley* left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 9th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Telamon* left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 9th.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Maryut* left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 12th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 15th instant.

The China Mutual steamer *Kachidate Maru*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 15th ultimo.

The China Mutual steamer *Katsuo*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 15th ultimo, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 12th instant.

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
GUTHRIE, British steamer, 1,496, P. T. Helms, 7th July, Sydney 14th June, Brisbane 16th, Townsville 19th, Cooktown 20th, Thursday Island 23rd, and Port Darwin 27th, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

NESTOR, British steamer, 2,414, Asquith, 7th July, Fochow 5th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CATHERINE AFGAR, British steamer, 1,733, J. S. O'Brien, 7th July, Calcutta 20th June, Penang 28th, and Singapore 2nd July, Optum and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, H. W. Hogg, 7th July, Canton 7th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PREYANG, German steamer, 953, R. Kohler, 7th July, Canton 7th July, General—Slemons & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, A. E. Hodgins, 7th July, Fochow 3rd July, Amoy 5th, and Swatow 6th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

SISHAN, British steamer, 845, A. Murphy, 7th July, Saigon 3rd July, Rice and General—Hop Hing Hong.

IRENE, German steamer, 2,614, R. Schneider, 7th July, Kobe 1st July, General—Slemons & Co.

ALWING, German steamer, 400, J. Petersen, 7th July, Pakhoi 4th July, and Hoihow 6th, General—Wieler & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*Hutch*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
*Carmarthen*, British str. for Nagasaki, &c.  
*Nestor*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
*Formosa*, British steamer, for Swatow.  
*Sungking*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

**DEPARTURES.**  
July 7, *Turbo*, British str. for Singapore, &c.  
July 7, *Araki Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki and Kuchinozu.  
July 7, *Gwalior*, British steamer, for Kobe.  
July 7, *Chowfa*, British steamer, for Bangkok.  
July 7, *Talsang*, British str. for Swatow, &c.  
July 7, *Hutch*, British steamer, for Amoy.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.**  
Per *Guthrie*, from Sydney &c.: Miss Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Dr. Greenell Baker, Messrs. G. H. Henry, Blaney, A. McIntyre, Duncan, E. H. Bucknell, and 106 Chinese.  
Per *Nestor*, from Fochow—2 Chinese.  
Per *Catherine Afgar*, from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. J. G. O'Brien and child, Captain Grant, Master Manasse, Messrs. M. Fredericks, Yip Yik Chew, and 502 Chinese.  
Per *Haitan*, from Fochow, &c.—50 Chinese.  
Per *Sishan*, from Saigon—122 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
Per *Karlshof*, from Hongkong for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Messrs. R. de Souza and Emilie Rogue, from Genoa—Misses Ramalina, Elisa Colombo, Dr. A. Scholvin, Messrs. Alex. Sinclair, E. Frantmann, and H. Gensburger.  
Per *Nurnberg*, from Hongkong for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Altona, from Genoa—Messrs. Fertile and Thalhoub.

**REPORTS.**  
The British steamship *Nestor* reports that she left Fochow on the 5th instant at 10 a.m., and had moderate south-west winds and a fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Catherine Afgar* reports that she left Calcutta on the 20th ultimo, Penang on the 28th, and Singapore on the 2nd instant. After leaving Singapore, experienced light monsoon and fine weather.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

AGNES, French steamer, 290—Geo. R. Stevens.  
BENOLLE, British steamer, 1,186, J. D. Sarchet, 4th July, Saigon 30th June, Rice—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. R. Searle, 3rd July, San Francisco 27th June, and Yokohama 19th, Malls and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,015, B. Grundmann, 3rd July, Bangkok 26th June, General—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopot—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.  
FORMOSA, British steamer, 680, A. J. Robson, 9th July, Tientsin, via Amoy, and Swatow 5th July, General—D. Laprak & Co.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Galletty, 9th July, Haiphong 3rd July, General—Messageries Maritimes.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 739, C. Bastran, 4th July, Hollow 3rd July, General—A. R. Marry.

ISER, British steamer, 1,415, Burgoyne, 5th July, Samarang 27th June, Sugar—Chinese.

NANCHANG, British steamer, 1,200, E. Finlay, 5th July, Canton 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

NORMANBURST, British steam-launch, 55, Anchela, 1st June, Sandakan 26th May.  
PRAYA, 130, Captain MacIsaac—Hongkong Government Tender.

RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, Ed. Peck, 5th July, Hongkong 10th June, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SUNGLIANO, British steamer, 994, Dodd, 5th July, Manila 20th June, and Amoy 4th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## SAILING VESSELS.

A. G. ROPES, American ship, 2,342, D. H. Rivers, 28th June, put back 21st June, Ballast—Captain.

CALES CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June, Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General—Order.

COMET, Nicaraguan barque, 600, J. Kirk, 26th June, Manila 15th June, Sugar—Shewan & Co.

FOONHONG, Hawaiian bark, 808, D. Mahony, 18th June, New York 13th March, Kerosene oil—Shewan & Co.

HERAT, British ship, 1,357, John Rowe, 25th June, New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HIDDEKEL, British four-masted ship, 2,500, Woudney, 25th June, New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil—E. D. Sassoon & Co.

JAPAN, Italian bark, 390, Bartolomeo Guastavino, 22nd June, Callao and April, Ballast—Order.

KITSA, British ship, 2,149, Smith, 9th June, New York 8th December, Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LE SCHEPP, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S. Kendall, 17th May, New York 1st January, Kerosene Oil—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

SELKIRK, British ship, 1,045, J. Sierood, 9th June, New York 8th February, Kerosene Oil—Shewan & Co.

## Hotels.

## BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Timings prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

## PEAK HOTEL.

## OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

**SUMMER RATES.**  
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).  
One person, per day.....\$ 4.00  
One person, per week.....\$ 25.00  
One person, per month.....\$ 75.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....120.00 to 140.00  
For further particulars, apply to

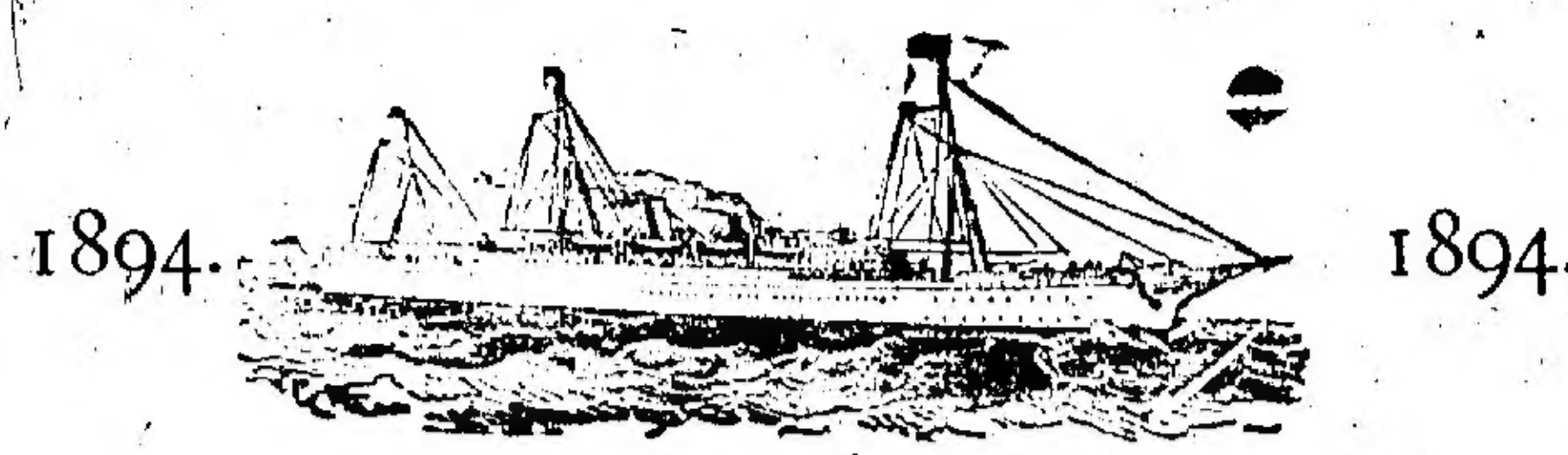
MANAGER,  
Victoria Hotel.  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. [25]

## FUJIYA HOTEL.

MIYANOSHITA,  
HAKONE.  
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.  
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.  
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.  
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.  
TWO-ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.  
SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.  
S. N. YAMAGUCHI,  
Proprietor.  
THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,  
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street).  
THE Underigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M., or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per Menu or Order—the Parties sending Plates, &c., for same and Cash. Terms—Breakfast...per meal \$0.75...or Month \$12.00  
Dinner...per meal \$0.75...or Month \$12.00  
Dinner, Times and Dinner...\$14.00  
Breakfast and Dinner...\$12.00  
SPECIAL TIPPING and DINNERS served in a special style at short notice.  
W. THOMAS,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [539]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



**SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.**  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 25th July.  
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 15th August.  
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 5th September.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 8 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1894.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pedder's Street. [3]

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*Belge* (via Nagasaki), Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu).....Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

*Oceanic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.

*Galle* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 11th Sept., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 3rd July 1894. [15]

FOR SALE.  
JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS;  
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.  
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.  
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.  
&c., &c., &c.  
PRICES VERY MODERATE.  
ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Underigned.  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
8, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [900]

## Mails.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
Tacoma.....Tuesday.....July 17th.  
Sith.....Tuesday.....August 7th.  
Victoria.....Tuesday.....August 28